The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Comes Back Home Enthusiastically Welcomed By 300,000 People

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, returned home on July 1 by special train after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania at the head of the party and state delegation.

President Kim Il Sung was met by Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Mr. O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of People's Armed Forces and other high-ranking party and government officials, at Chongjin Railway Station.

A grand welcome function took place at the railway station plaza.

More than 300,000 Chongjin citizens with flags of the Republic and banners of the Party, balloons and flowers in their hands turned out to 16 kilometre long route and enthusiastically welcomed President Kim Il Sung who returned home after successfully concluding his nearly 50-day long official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries.

Chongjin, an industrial city, was astir with unbounded emotions, joy and ecstasy of its citizens that day.

Upon hearing news that President Kim Il Sung was returning to the homeland from his foreign tour, they all turned out to the streets to welcome him.

The 16 odd kilometre long route from the Chongjin Railway Station Plaza to the Ranam Bridge was overflowing with more than 300,000 people who came there carrying the warm hearts of the people in all parts of North Hamgyong Province, Pyongyang, the capital, Simuju, Wonsan and Kaesong and all other places of the country.

Balloons soared high into the sky, tens of thousands of flags and beautiful flowers rolled in waves.

As the car carrying President Kim Il Sung drove slowly, crowds of people lining the road in thick walls enthusiastically welcomed him, raising the cheers of hurrah. Passing through the streets seething with emotions and ecstasy, the car entered the Pohang Square where tens of thousands of school children were waiting for his arrival on tiptoe and thousands of dancers spread a grand flower garden over the square with colorful dances, while the whole square was resounded with the song "We are the happiest in the world" sung by a 1,500-member accordion chorus.

He waved to the crowds in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic welcome, with a smile on his face.

The car carrying him slowly drove along the welcome route.

The route was lined with people holding portraits of comrades K.U. Chernenko, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Erich Honecker, Gustav Husak, Janos Kadar, Veselin Djuranovic, Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu.

The crowds warmly welcomed President Kim Il Sung, waving bunches of flowers and shouting at the top of their voices "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

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President Kim Il Sung was met by Mr. Kim Jong Il and other party and state high-ranking officials as he arrived at Chongjin Railway Station on July 1. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Over 300,000 people turned out to 16 kilometre long route and enthusiastically welcomed the President who returned home from the nearly 50-day long official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and 7 European socialist countries. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Japanese Protest Against Planned Visit Of Gen. Chon

Chon Du Hwan's state visit to Japan, reportedly scheduled for September, should be postponed indefinitely, a group of about 150 Japanese religious leaders and prominent scholars said in a statement released July 4.

"Chon's oppression of those desiring democratization (in south Korea) will not allow us to welcome his state visit to Japan," the statement said.

A spokesman for the National Christian Council in Japan said the NCC-sponsored statement, signed by Protestant and Catholic church leaders, college professors and writers, was sent to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe earlier in the day.

Abe visited Seoul July 6 through July 9 for talks with his south Korean counterpart Lee Won Kyung on matters of mutual concern including Chon's state visit, pending since January 1983, when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited Seoul and invited Chon to make a state visit to Japan.

The spokesman said those signing the statement included the Rev. Tsutomu Shoji, NCC general secretary; Professor Haruki Wada of Tokyo University; Professor Saburo Ienaga of Chuo University; Ayako Miura, a novelist, and movie actor Magakane Yonekura.

Japan, the statement said, should make efforts to relieve tensions on the Korean Peninsula before inviting Chon and "making a show of the Japan-South Korea alliance," thus arousing North Korean anxieties that the U.S.-Japan-South Korean alliance carries a military character.

President Kim Il Sung and President K.U. Chernenko posed for a photograph. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Rodong Sinmun Editorially Hails President Kim Il Sung's Successful Foreign Tour

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on July 1 came out with an editorial titled "Epochal Event in Providing a New Milestone in the History of Friendship and Solidarity in connection with the return home of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from his successful official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries.

Noting that the entire people in the homeland are now warmly welcoming and expressing deepest reverence for the President returning home after successfully concluding his historic visit to fraternal countries, the editorial said:

He made an imperishable contribution to the development of friendly relations between our country and socialist countries and to the cause of socialism and communism and world peace, making a thousands of kilometres long foreign trip for nearly 50 days after he left the homeland. This is a great historic event and a greatest joy and happiness for our people.

Our people warmly hail the brilliant success made by him in his visit to fraternal countries with a great pride in having effected a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction under the wise leadership of the Party.

The editorial further said:

His visit this time drew particular interest and attention of the world from beginning to end and evoked stormy public repercussions.

The party and state leaders and peoples of the fraternal countries which invited the party and state delegation of our country attached weighty importance to the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to their countries and warmly greeted and accorded him cordial hospitality with all sincerity as a distinguished envoy of friendship and an intimate friend.

The party, government and people of the Soviet Union warmly welcomed him not only during his visit to their country but also during his crossing it on his way home after concluding his visit to other countries.

We express deep thanks to the parties, governments and peoples of fraternal countries for having accorded warm welcome and cordial hospitality to him.

The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to fraternal socialist countries amid good wishes of our people and friends is a historic event of epochal significance for the victory of our revolution and the world people's cause of independence against imperialism.

This visit powerfully demonstrated the indestructible friendship and unity between our country and socialist countries.

During his visit Comrade Kim Il Sung had significant meeting with party and state leaders of fraternal countries and held talks and conversations many a time.

At the talks which proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere the problem of further expanding and developing bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation and a series of other problems of common concern were sincerely discussed and an identity of views was reached.

On this basis treaties of friendship and cooperation between our country and the German Democratic Republic, between our country and the Bulgarian People's Republic were signed and agreements on bringing the friendly and cooperative relations to a new higher stage were reached with other countries.

His visit this time has provided a solid foundation for expanding and strengthening in an all-round way the friendship and solidarity and economic and technical cooperation between our country and fraternal socialist countries.

A new brilliant chapter was recorded in the history of the traditional friendship and cooperation between our country and fraternal socialist countries.

A new brilliant chapter was recorded in the history of the traditional friendship and cooperation between fraternal countries and a firm guarantee for bringing into full bloom more beautifully the flower garden of this friendship, unity and cooperation was made by this historic visit.

The visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung to fraternal socialist countries dealt a blow at the new war provocation manoeuvres of the imperialists and made a great contribution to preserving world peace and security.

The U.S. imperialists who are now undergoing a serious political and economic crisis are clinging to the adventurous policy of "strength" in a bid to find a way out of this in a war and stepping up aggressive and belligerent moves in different parts of the world.

They are hell bent on preparations for a nuclear war against socialist countries, openly hostile to them under the mask of "anti-communism". They have massed nuclear and other mass destruction weapons in and around south Korea, perpetrating belligerent moves against our Republic and are introducing new-type medium-range nuclear missiles into West European countries to threaten the European socialist countries. This leads the situation in Asia and Europe to the extreme pitch of strain.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and the party and state leaders of fraternal countries expressed deep concern about this situation and called upon the peoples of all continents and all countries of the world to determinedly turn out to a joint struggle against the imperialist war provocation manoeuvres and for global peace and security, strengthen the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement and persistently struggle for creating nuclear-free zones, peace zones in different parts of the world.

In this, great attention was directed particularly to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, the most powerful revolutionary forces standing against the imperialist reactionary forces and a decisive factors propelling the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

The visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung to fraternal countries constituted a contribution to strengthening the world's anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and a great encouragement to the anti-war peace movement of the world's people.

It marked an epochal occasion in further strengthening the solidarity between our country and the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries.

During his visit Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke highly of the brilliant successes achieved by the parties and peoples of fraternal countries in their socialist economic construction and sincerely wished them greater success in the future. He also actively supported the just measures taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries against the U.S. imperialists' deployment of new-type medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and for peace and security in Europe and the world, and expressed firm solidarity with their struggle.

The fraternal countries reaffirmed this time their support to the just cause of our Party and people for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The party and state leaders of these countries bitterly denounced the arms buildup and war moves of the U.S. imperialist against the Korean people and strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea. They also repeatedly clarified their full support to the struggle of our people for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and for peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

The editorial stresses:

It is a consistent stand of our Party to strengthen the friendship and unity with the peoples of fraternal socialist countries and further develop cooperation and exchange with them.

Our Party and our people will firmly unite with the peoples of fraternal socialist countries and vigorously fight for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in the future, too, as in the past, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

(Continued from page 3)

Korean Peninsula make it extremely difficult for Pyongyang to press ahead with economic construction. It is also true of south Korea.

President Kim Il Sung wants to reduce military spending to accelerate economic construction and improve the living standards, for which tensions must be lessened. Lessening tensions requires talks with the Americans and the south Koreans.

At the same time, the arms race and military tensions, the Korean leader resolved, should be reduced on a global scale. The most effective weapon to achieve this, in the view of President Kim Il Sung, is for the socialist countries, a foremost peace force, to present a common front. He also urged all the other progressive forces to unite in facing up to the American threat of nuclear war.

In a bid to achieve this and build common ground, President Kim Il Sung reminded the socialist countries that they are all based on and guided by Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and that they are all class brothers.

President Kim Il Sung went out of his way to express wholehearted thanks to and appreciation of the material and moral support his country received from the Soviet Union and other East European countries during the last Korean War and in the ensuing postwar rehabilitation period. He also voiced appreciation of the brilliant achievements and the host countries to the cause of socialism and communism as common assets in the strivings to preserve peace.

8-Nation Presidential Trip Analyzed

By Kim Myong Chol
Special to The People's Korea

"Developing the relations of friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries is a firm guarantee for accelerating the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction in each country, strengthening the solidarity of the socialist countries, thwarting the imperialist moves for aggression and war and defending global peace and security."

This remark quoted from President Kim Il Sung's address at a banquet in Sofia hosted by President Todor Zhivkov on June 15 succinctly tells the basic aim of the nearly 50-day, eight-nation train tour of the 72-years-old veteran Korean leader.

President Kim Il Sung, who led the Korean people for nearly 60 years since his anti-Japanese armed struggle, crowned his hectic Russian and East European journey with historic success which carries far-reaching implications for the conduct of socialism and economic construction of each socialist country and for the strengthened unity of the socialist countries in defending the world from threats of nuclear holocaust as made by the U.S.-led forces.

Domestically, the Korean people, receiving specific guidance from Mr. Kim Jong Il, boosted gross national industrial production by 17 percent on a monthly basis from the preceding month, to live up to the expectations of the President on a foreign tour.

The trip produced full support for the three-way talks proposal made by the President for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, set the stage for closer economic relations among the socialist countries and demonstrated the cohesion of the socialist countries in face of the American threats of nuclear war.

Countries Visited and Party Composition

The countries President Kim Il Sung and his party visited are as follows:

(1) The Soviet Union
May 17–27 11 days
(2) Poland
May 27–29 3 days
(3) Democratic Germany
May 29–June 4 7 days
(4) Czechoslovakia
June 4–7 4 days
(5) Hungary
June 7–9 3 days
(6) Yugoslavia
June 9–12 4 days
(7) Bulgaria
June 12–18 7 days
(8) Romania
June 18–21 4 days

Treaties and agreements were signed with the following countries:

(1) Democratic Germany

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Agreement on development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation

(2) Bulgaria

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Agreement on developing economic and scientific and technical cooperation

The party of President Kim Il Sung was composed as follows:

(1) Gen. O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces (accompanied the President on his Soviet trip and then returned home);

(2) Kang Song San, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK CC and Premier;

(3) Li Jong Ok, Member of the WPK CC Political Bureau, and vice-President;

(5) Yon Hyong Muk, WPK Central Committee Secretary (joined the party on the East European tour);

(6) Hyon Mu Gwang, WPK CC Secretary (joined the party on the East European tour);

(7) Kong Jin T::, vice-Premier.

Except for Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and six other countries which President Kim Il Sung and his party visited are the socialist states which gave material and moral support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its three-year Fatherland Liberation War against the American invaders and in the post-war rehabilitation efforts.

Relations with Yugoslavia became particularly warm when that country and Korea placed themselves on the double track of socialism and non-alignment and the former expressed full support to the latter's reunification efforts.

Significantly, the Soviet Union is the first country to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and jointly fought with the Korean people against the Japanese militarists during the last world war. The Soviet Union is one of the two countries with which the DPRK has mutual defence treaties–the other is the People's Republic of China.

Present in the talks between President Kim Il Sung and the Chinese counterpart and those between the Korean leader and the Russian leader were top military officials of the twosides who held separate talks.

Both the Chinese and Soviet leaders totally supported the Korean leader's commitment to the negotiated settlement of the Korean question and demanded withdrawal of American military forces from south Korea as essential to that process. President Kim Il Sung reached an identity of opinion with the Chinese and Russian leaders and the three sounded an alarm for the mounting danger of world nuclear holocaust.

Both the German Democratic Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic are considered to be the most advanced and affluent of the socialist countries in Eastern Europe–treaties of friendship and cooperation and agreements on the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation were concluded with the two countries.

Economic Significance

The economic aspect of the eight-nation tour figures greatly, though no specific statistics are available. Expanded economic cooperation is one of the key targets of the presidential trip of the Soviet Union and the East European countries.

For the moment, trade with the Soviet Union and the East European countries accounts for a greater half of the DPRK's external economic relations. The United States and its Western allies (under American pressure) are strengthening an economic blockade against the socialist countries.

The situation demands that the socialist countries deepen and expand mutual economic relations and cooperation and in particular develop high technology in response to the American economic policy. In other words, socialism is in the greater need to demonstrate economic superiority to capitalism than ever.

President Kim Il Sung called on a family of a worker in Berlin on June 1. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung remarked as follows at his speech at a Prague mass rally on June 6:

"The advantages of socialism must find full expression in all spheres, and socialism must therefore overwhelm capitalism in economic construction, too. Only when socialist economic construction proceeds successfully so as to develop the productive forces highly and improve the material and cultural well-being of the people, will we be able to display the superiority of socialism to the full and succeed in the building of socialism and communism."

The socialist countries, he stressed, should develop relations of economic and technical cooperation in accordance with their own demand and on the bass of international friendship and solidarity.

The fundamental idea behind this approach is that the socialist states are possessed of huge economic capabilities and technical potential and form a vast economic market in themselves.

The interest President Kim Il Sung shows in high technology is well illustrated during his visits to the following plants:

*an automatic line plant in Moscow;

*a precision machine plant in Poland;

*a steel plant and an IC plant in Democratic Germay;

*an auto factory and an aircraft-manufacturing plant in Czechoslovakia;

*an electronic appliances factory in Yugoslavia;

*an electronic memory system plant and an electronic conversion elements factory in Bulgaria;

*a color-TV factory in Romania.

The DPRK and other socialist countries are currently in the stage of retooling their plants with electronics and putting their economy on a basis of high technology. This demand is all the greater for the earliest demonstration of socialism's economic superiority to capitalism.

The treaty between Berlin and Pyongyang calls for "developing cooperation in economy, culture, science, technology, education," and that between Sofia and Pyongyang obliges the two countries to "strengthen mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation to promote socialist construction in the two countries and improve the material and cultural standards of the two peoples."

The economic concern of the eight-stage train trip of President Kim Il Sung explains the presence of at least five top-ranking economic experts of the DPRK in the seven-member party of President Kim Il Sung, while one is the defense minister and the second is the foreign minister. Of the economic officials accompanying the 72-years-old President the three are Premier Kang Song San, vice-President Li Jong Ok (both in charge of domestic economic construction) and vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae responsible for economic relations with foreign countries.

Concern with Peace

Another chief motive behind President Kim Il Sung's decision to start out on a grueling nearly 50-day train journey through the tremendous expanse of the Eurasian Continent, first through the Siberian plains, the Ukrainian Range and then the East European mountains and back to Pyongyang is his concern over the ever growing danger of nuclear war which is likely to plunge the whole world into nuclear conflagration.

Display of socialism's superiority to capitalism in better economic performance and better living standards makes it imperative for the socialist countries to unite in countering the growing threat of nuclear war. The Korean leader perceives the danger in the installation of Reagan as U.S. President who is determined to rebuild "strong America" and "fortress America" and win nuclear war.

Evidence of such risks is visible: the deployment of intermediate nuclear missiles in Europe by the United States and the plan to place them in the Far East including Korea and Japan. The American military budget is the record high since the last world war. Even a "star war" strategy is being mapped out by military planners in Washington.

In all of his speeches President Kim Il Sung made during his trip to the Soviet Union and the East European countries he painted a grave picture of the world arena as marked by the gorwing risks of nuclear war.

Addressing a Kremlin banquet on May 23, President Kim Il Sung stated:

"The burning issue which confronts mankind at present is to prevent a new world war and safeguard peace.

"Today the international situation is very tense because of the adventurous power politics pursued by imperialists and their war maneuverings, and the danger of a new war is daily growing on the globe.

"It is most important and urgent matter that the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive people in other parts of the world fight all out to prevent a new world war and safeguard peace."

Expressing support for the just measures taken by the Warsaw Pact countries to counter the deployment of intermediate nuclear missiles such as cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe, President Kim Il Sung endorsed the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe and on the Balkan Peninsula.

He said at a Berlin mass rally on June 1:

"Germany has been a hotbed of world wars more than once and her people have suffered many holocausts of war forced by the imperialists.

"The people of the GDR, well aware of the present situation which is more urgent than ever before, are making strenuous efforts to prevent another war in Germany.

"We fully support the efforts of the GDR to halt the arms race, to create a nuclear-free zone in Europe and to maintain peaceful relations between the members of the NATO and the participants in the Warsaw Treaty."

Referring to the importance of reducing tensions in Korea to world peace, President Kim Il Sung declared the oft-reiterated proposal of his party and government to hold tripartite talks with the United States and south Korea on an equal footing, whenever he talked with the host leader and made speeches at banquets and mass rallies.

The continuing military confrontation and arms race on the

(Continued on page 2)

Non-Aligned Irrigation Experts Meet Held in Pyongyang

Final Report

Follow a gist of a final report adopted on June 22 at the plenary session of the Meeting of Irrigation Experts of the Coordinators of Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture which was held in Pyongyang from June 16 to 22.

The meeting of irrigation experts convened following the recommendations of the Second Meeting of Coordinators of the Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture held in Pyongyang in June 1981 and of the Fourth Meeting of the Coordinators of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana in March 1982, as well as the decisions of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi in March 1983, aimed at putting forward proposals for promoting technical cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the design, construction and management of large, medium and small scale irrigation projects as well as considering the possibilities of establishing joint ventures for the production of a complete range of irrigation equipment.

The meeting noted that the commissioning of modern irrigation and drainage systems, the management and maintenance of the already existing systems according to advanced technological and scientific development, the manufacture of equipment and materials and the training of personnel were high priority tasks for increasing food and agricultural production in the majority of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

The meeting underlined the importance of exchange of experiences and successes among the non-aligned and other developing countries in irrigation and drainage and of the promotion of cooperation in these fields, in the spirit of individual and collective self-reliance, for this purpose, it is necessary to make best use of the existing possibilities and potentialities in order to increase food and agricultural production.

The meeting recommended that economic and technical cooperation should be promoted with a view to judiciously turning to account the water and land resources, including irrigation, in the non-aligned and other developing countries in the following priority sectors: Planning, investigation, design, construction and management of large, medium and small sized irrigation projects; soil conservation and watershed management measures such as bonding, terracing, afforestation and pasture development in order to prevent soil erosion and degradation, as well as siltation of irrigation reservoirs; drainage systems, including canals and other works designed for preventing stagnation of water, excessive rise of the groundwater level, frost and salinity; embankments, construction works and river improvement for flood control purposes; land reclamation and land management necessary to introduce irrigation and drainage systems.

The meeting underlined that for non-aligned and other developing countries to protect their crops against drought and flood, and to achieve food self-reliance, it is important to promote their cooperation in design, construction and management of large, medium and small scale irrigation projects under bilateral and multilateral agreements. In this respect the meeting recommended: To assess the volume of water resourced by each country and the possibilities of their utilization and development by making hydro-meteorological observations, underground water and geological surveys, by measuring water intake in plants, etc.; in this way to evaluate the size of the irrigation projects to be completed and to reinforce technical cooperation for building them; to produce standard designs for each work in accordance with the local conditions in each country or each sub-region; to achieve bilateral or multilateral cooperation i.e. to enter into joint ventures as soon as possible by identifying the needs, technologies and capabilities for the design, construction and management of projects; to call upon competent countries, in accordance with the principle of complementarity, to supply countries requesting assistance – under favorable terms – with highly efficient equipment, apparatuses and implements; to call upon countries with experience to send specialists to countries requesting them and encourage visits and contacts among them with a view to improving the management of water and irrigation facilities; to jointly study forms of cooperation for strengthening existing specialized design offices and, where conditions so provide, to set up new ones in non-aligned countries and entrust them with the task of undertaking such work as irrigation projects for other countries which have such a need.

The meeting pointed out that one of the most urgent tasks of non-aligned and other developing countries is to train irrigation designers, technicians, experts, operators and skilled workers. In this respect the meeting recommended: To set up, in accordance with the existing situation and facilities in each country, training centres for short-term courses, training centres, specialized irrigation institutes for irrigation and drainage, etc. And to closely cooperate in constructing buildings, manufacturing laboratory appliances, producing textbooks and other teaching aids and means, furniture, etc.; to train future irrigation trainers; to encourage exchanges of technical information, standard designs, publications of practical experience and periodicals in the field; to actively encourage the organization of various scientific seminars, symposia, refresher courses, workshops, study tours, etc., with a view to stimulating and intensifying scientific exchanges.

The meeting recommended: To invite the countries having technical and material capacities for the production of irrigation equipment and those which need it, to actively cooperate with a view to setting up joint ventures for the production of irrigation components or a full range of irrigation equipment, in accordance with bilateral or multilateral agreements, in the spirit of collective self-reliance or to strengthen existing enterprises; to encourage that form of cooperation through which the production tasks are distributed among the non-aligned and other developing countries according to specialization criteria; to encourage the setting up of action committees, made up of the interested countries at a regional, sub-regional and inter-regional level for joint ventures designed for manufacturing irrigation equipment.

The meeting noted the necessity of coordinating and encouraging technical cooperation among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries in irrigation and drainage. In this respect the meeting recommended: To set up a mechanism for coordinating technical cooperation in irrigation and drainage.

Its short-term tasks would consist of generalizing and disseminating the technical information and experiences, and ensuring contacts among the non-aligned and other developing countries. The long-term tasks would be to coordinate the elaboration and implementation of an action programme for technical cooperation.

A number of delegates expressed their desire that this mechanism be set up in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They proposed that technical cooperation should also be set up on a regional or sub-regional level, considering the specific conditions of different regions of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

ed to see a international mechanism set up in the DPRK for coordinating technical cooperation in irrigation and drainage.

Actually, Korea which had been under the colonial rule of Japan for a long time and the developing countries have much common features in the building of a new life.

In 1945 immediately after the liberation, the DPRK produced crops of 2.67 million tons only. It was difficult for the DPRK to become self-sustaining. Irrigation was behind other countries in this field and 70 percent of paddy lands was not fit for irrigation.

But today over 30 years have passed since then, there have been built irrigation networks of 40,000 kilometre in the whole country of Korea.

Korea is at the first-class irrigation level in the world.

Thanks to such successes, in spite of worldwide agricultural depression, the agriculture of Korea is able to gather a stable good harvest, even if there is struck by any kind of a long spell of dry weather.

The area in an once chronical shortage of food is changed today into "an advanced agricultural country" not only to be self-sustaining in food but also to export agricultural crops to more than 20 countries. It is natural for the Third World countries to pay attention to this remarkable achievement of Korea.

Promotion of Technological Exchange

It is the most great successes of the meeting to reaffirm the necessity and importance of South-South cooperation in irrigation and drainage.

The final report indicated definitely a concrete direction and ways of technological exchange and cooperation between non-aligned and developing countries.

The DPRK has already shown a model of South-South cooperation in the respect of irrigation construction. As of February this year, the irrigation facilities completed by assistance of the DPRK amount to more than 20 countries including Mali, Madagascar and Zambia.

At present, the DPRK has sent 60-odd Korean technological cooperative groups of agriculture to the developing countries including Tanzania, Guinea, Democratic Yemen and Guyana. They are taking an active part in there.

List of Attendants of Meeting

The foreign delegations and delegates to the Meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators of the Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture:

They were a delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by D.R. Choudhury, Chairman of the Water Development Board of the Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control of Bangladesh; Delegate of the Republic of Cameroon Justin Ngassam, Technical Councillor of the Ministry of Agriculture of Cameroon; A delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Jose R. Font Zerquera, National Director of the Ministry of Agriculture of Cuba; a Socialist Ethiopian delegation headed by Kefyalew Alemayeh, Deputy Commissioner of the National Water Resources Commission of Socialist Ethiopia; a delegation of the Republic of Guinea headed by Abdoussamy Fofana, member of the Military Committee for National Redressment and Minister of Agriculture of Guinea; a delegation of the Republic of India headed by Pritam Singh, Chairman of the Central Water Commission of India; a delegation of the Republic of Iraq headed by Hussein Abid Oun, Chairman of the State Organization for Underground Water of the Ministry of Irrigation of Iraq; a delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Rui Fernandes Mayor Gonzalez, State Secretary in charge of Agricultural Irrigation of the Ministry of Agriculture of Mozambique; delegate of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka W. P. R. B. Wichremasinghe; delegate of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan Ibrahim Hamad Mohamed, Director of a department of the Ministry of Irrigation of the Sudan; a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Mir Abdul Ghafoor Rahim, General Director of a department of the Ministry of Irrigation of Afghanistan; a delegation of the People's Republic of Angola headed by Pedro Garcia Antonio, irrigation and water drainage expert of the Ministry of Agriculture of Angola; a delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Justin Gnidehou, Minister of Rural Development and Cooperative Action of Benin; a delegation of the Republic of Burundi headed by Kayengeyenge, General Director of the Institute of Geography of the Presidential Office of Burundi; a delegation of the Central African Republic headed by Jean-Privat Mbaye, Director General of a department of the Ministry of Rural Development of Central Africa; delegate of the People's Republic of the Congo Pascal Evoundi; delegate of the Republic of Ghana Kwabena Wiafi, Deputy Chief Executive of the Irrigation Development Authority of Ghana; a delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Raymond Bernard Latchman-Singh, Deputy Director of a department of the Ministry of Agriculture of Guyana; a delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Hossein Mirenzami; delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Nasiruddin Ansari, Deputy Directorubenral of the Department of Irrigation, Hydrology and Meteorology of Nepal; delegate of the Republic of Nicaragua Elpidio Tijerino Molina, Director of a department of the Ministry of Development of Agriculture and Stockbreeding and Reform of Farm-Land of Nicaragua; delegate of the Republic of Senegal Madio Fall, engineer of the Ministry of Irrigation; delegate of the Democratic Republic of Somalia Mohamud Mohamed Tifow; a delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Abdul Rahman Madani, Minister of Irrigation of Syria; a delegation of the Republic of Upper Volta headed by Seydou Traore, Minister of Rural Development of Upper Volta; delegate of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Mohammed Saeed Maktari, General Director of a department of the Ministry of Agriculture; a delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by S. Geza, Director of a Department of the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development of Zimbabwe; a delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Stefan Godeanu, Deputy Director General of a department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Romania; delegate of the Group of 77 in Rome Joseph Tchicaya, Chairman of the Group of 77 in Rome; and delegate of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization H. Tsutsui, Deputy Representative of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

A delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Langsy Xayvisith, Director of a department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Cooperation of Laos.

S-S Cooperation Reaffirmed At Meet

A Meeting of Irrigation Experts of the Coordinators of Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture was held in Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK, from June 16 to 22

The meeting concluded its work with success, adopting a final report which urges the non-aligned and other developing countries to maintain the principle of collective self-reliance in the field of irrigation and does multilateral cooperation and suggests a solution to the food crisis, the urgent question of the world.

One Fourth of World Population is Hungry

It is said that there are more than a billion people on the earth at present who face a shortage of food and hunger –one third in the developing countries. The increase of food and agriculture is just an urgent task to be tackled by the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Then, what is the crowning reason of the food crisis in the developing countries?

The first is fragility of the agricultural basis which may be called an aftereffect of the past colonial rule by Western powers. Many developing countries concentrated their energy upon industrialization to get rid of their subordination of imperialism as early as possible, while building new nations after independence, which added to deformity of agriculture caused by the imperialist rule.

America to Make into Invading Food

The second reason is that, needless to say, West European food producers like America called "a bread basket of the world", follow the predatory food strategy and apply political pressure on the developing countries.

Recent year, this trend is escalating more and more. For example the U.S. decided to curtail its food supply to an African country with "a reduction of food" because she supported a resolution to condemn the American Grenadian invasion. The imperialist forces try to subordinate these countries once again and to put them under the control of the imperialist forces, with surplus farm produce as their political weapon.

Decision of Summit Conference

Reflecting serious actual circumstances of the developing countries, the Pyongyang meeting of irrigation experts was convened following the recommendations made by the second meeting of coordination of the non-aligned countries for food and agriculture held in Pyongyang in June 1981 and of the fourth meeting of coordinators of the action programme for economic cooperation of the non-aligned movement held in Havana in March 1982, as well as the decisions of the seventh summit conference of the non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in March 1983.

As stressed in the final report of the meeting, many delegates want-

CPRF Memorandum: U.S. Holds Operational Control over S. Korean Army

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on June 28 issued a memorandum showing the real state of the prerogative of military command in south Korea to refute the claim of the south Koreans that it is in their hands.

An abridged text of the memorandum summarily reads:

South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S.

The U.S. rules the roast in south Korea, holding the real powers in all realms, political, military, economic, cultural, etc.

Notably, the United States exercises the prerogative of command over the army in south Korea, directly seizing it. The prerogative of military command is one of the most important signs of an independent state. It is natural that south Korea, deprived of it by the United States, is left under the U.S. domination and subjugation.

The prerogative of command over the "ROK army" in south Korea has ever since its founding been strictly held by the commander of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea by law under the shackling military pacts forced upon it by the United States.

The United States set up the "defence command" in the U.S. military government by "military government ordinance No. 28" on November 13, 1945, and appointed a U.S. army colonel as "defence minister", and then launched into a plan for the founding of the "ROK army", brought into shape a "military English school" run by American instructors within the U.S. army barracks and reared the backbone force of the "ROK army". On this basis, the United States founded the "national defense security force" in January 1946 and the "coastal security force" and "air force department of the national defense security force" in 1948, appointed American officers as their commanders and regimental commanders and gave American-style education and training. It renamed them "the national defense army" ("ROK army") after framing up the Chon Du Hwan junta.

As soon as they framed up the puppet regime in south Korea, the U.S. codified their continued exercise of all commandership and control over the "ROK army" which they had seized during the military government through the "interim military agreement."

The U.S. prerogative of command over the "ROK army" was further extended and strengthened with its provocation of the Korean War.

The U.S. fabricated the new "agreement on the transfer of the prerogative of military command", also known as the "Taejon agreement," in July 1950 with a view to driving the rapidly reinforced "ROK army" forces as their bullet-shields under the pretext of the wartime.

The United States fixed by law again after the war its long-term seizure of the prerogative of command over the "ROK army" which it had exercized during the war through the "minutes of agreement" between south Korea and the United States on November 17, 1954.

The "minutes" codifies that "the south Korean army is placed under the operational command of the "United Nations command while the latter is responsible for defence of south Korea."

The U.S. who faked up a "military coup" in south Korea on May 16, 1961, were closeted on several occasions with Pak Jung Hi whom they seated in the puppet regime, to reaffirm the problem of the prerogative of command over the "ROK army" and, at the same time, to keep a tighter hold on it by taking new working steps.

Unable to wear the helmet of the "U.N. forces" any longer in face of the ever louder voices of the people at home and abroad for *chajusong* (independence) in the 1970s, the United States proposed a "plan for the founding of the south Korea-U.S. combined forces" at the tenth south Korea-U.S. "security consultative meeting" in 1977 and invented an "agreement on the formation of the south Korea-U.S. combined forces command" in July 1978.

The United States founded the "combined forces command," leaving unamended the "minutes of agreement" which had transfered the prerogative of command over the "ROK army" to the commander of the U.S. forces and concurrently commander of the "U.N. forces" present in south Korea, thus authorizing him to exercise doubly the operational command over the "ROK army."

The real ruler who commands the "ROK army" in south Korea today, holding the prerogative of military command over it, is not the "defense ministry" or "president" of south Korea, but the commander of the U.S. forces there, the local agent of the U.S. defense department.

The commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea, holding the posts of "U.N. commander" and "commander of the south Korea-U.S. combined forces," leads the "ROK army" forces by the nose, placing it under his command.

The post of "the commander of the combined forces" is not held jointly or by turns, but held by the commander of the U.S. forces present in south Korea alone.

The chief of general staff of the "combined forces command", the commander of the ground force and the commander of air force are also American generals.

Americans also occupy the posts of the chiefs of the operational staff, logistic staff and planning staff, the key staffs of the "combined forces command."

The "U.S. military support corps", side by side with the "combined forces command", is playing an important part in exercising the prerogative of military command.

The "military support corps", with such apparatuses of different services as army and air force departments, watches, controls and manipulates the movements of the three services of the "ROK army" as a whole from their operations and intelligence, military equipment, to the supply and use of logistic materials, the transfer of personnel and their training through the operation, intelligence and logistic advisors and so on.

The United States forces exercise the prerogative of military command also through the personnel affairs, beside through military organizations.

The change of personnel from the chiefs of staff of all services of the "ROK army" to the general-level brasshats of army corps and divisions is carried out with the approval and directive of the commander of the U.S. forces.

Even when the "president", claimed to be the top-level man in power in south Korea, recommends military personnel, this comes into effect only with the approval of the U.S. forces commander.

In order to build the backbone force of the "ROK army" with pro-American elements, the Americans systematically educate "ROK army" officers not only in south Korea but also at military educational institutions in the U.S. mainland.

They use the noose of military aid in south Korea as in other countries to strengthen their domination and subjugation of the "ROK army."

The military equipment and logistic supplies including oil and ammunitions of the "ROK army" are granted by the United States under the name of military aid. They are used, from A to Z, under strict control of the commander of the U.S. forces and the "military support corps."

By seizing the military prerogative in south Korea the U.S. is acting the holder not only of the power of the army but of all other powers, the dominator of strength.

The United States thoroughly subordinates all things in south Korea to its policy of turning it into a colony and military base, freely changing the puppet regime and having the last say in shaping and executing its policies.

The very one who is increasing the tension in south Korea and creating the danger of war is the U.S. who holds the prerogative of military command. The south Korean "regime" is, to all intents and purposes, a marionette which acts at the beck and call of the United States.

In order to resolve the question of guaranteeing peace on the Korean Peninsula under such conditions, negotiation must be held with the United States which holds the real military powers in south Korea.

It is impossible to resolve such fundamental problem as making the U.S. troops withdraw and removing the military confrontation only by sitting face to face with the south Korean authorities who have no real powers.

That's why we made a proposal for holding tripartite talks by letting the south Korean authorities participate in the talks between us and the United States to guarantee a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The United States and the south Korean authorities must respond without delay to our proposal for tripartite talks.

Washington's Dangerous War Policy

– On Occasion of Anti-U.S. Month –

* * * * * * *

Thirty four years have passed since the outbreak of the Korean War, which was started by the U.S.-instigated south Koreans in an attempt to choke the DPRK in its cradle on June 25, 1950.

Although the hostilities ceased on July 27, 1953, when the Armistice Agreement was singed, a near-war confrontation between north and south still continues, as the U.S. and south Korean armed forces have repeatedly staged provocative military action against the DPRK, as seen in a series of crises represented by the "Pueblo incident" in 1968 and the "poplar tree incident" in 1976.

After Reagan's appearance as U.S. president, military tension has been further aggravated on the Korean Peninsula and East Asia in accordance with his policy of "strength" designed to revive a "strong America."

What is the cause of this dangerous situation 34 years after the ceasefire of the Korean War? It is the war policy of the United States based on its global strategy, that is, U.S. military and nuclear presence in south Korea and its support for the successive dictatorship there.

The reunification of Korea and peace in Asia are not expected to come soon without these fundamental problems solved.

Outbreak of 3-Year Korean War

The Korean War was unprecedented in world history in scale and cruelity and in hostorical significance.

This war was greatly significant in opening the process of downfall of the "invincible" United States armed forces and marked a turning point in the national liberation struggle in colonies after WWII.

Who did provoke the Korean War?

Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett, in his contribution to The People's Korea June 26, 1982 said: "If I refer to June 1950 as the 'official' start of the war, this is because my own investigations prove beyond any doubt that the war really started in the early summer of 1949."

He further said, "ROK troops made hundreds of attacks along the whole length of the 38th Parallel, ranging from low-level harassing attacks to test the North's defences, to others involving several battalions in holding some of the 'jump-off' especially along the eastern coast, to those aimed at seizing strategic heights as jump off points for the future all-scale invasion. The ROK troops succeeded in some cases in holding some of the 'jump-off' positions until June 25, 1950."

Faced with a virtually civil war in south Korea since 1947 (south Koreans' guerrilla fightings had continued against the Syngman Rhee 'regime' in many areas of south Korea including Cheju Island), the Syngman Rhee "regime" was on the verge of collapse because of his telling defeat at parliamentary elections.

He needed something to tide over the crisis–decision to attack the north to "roll back" his position.

In a private letter dated June 14, (11 days before the start of the Korean War) to his American adviser Dr. Oliver, Syngman Rhee confined: "I think now is the best time for us to take on the offensive to mop up the guerrillas in Pyongyang . . . Our people are desiring for an action against the north." (Korea Observer, spring, 1973)

In October 1948, the south Korean army had only five brigades.

The numerical strength of its ground force, however, quickly increased, reaching 150,000 in June 1950, with naval, air and police forces grew to tens of thousands of men.

Willoughby, MacArthur's confidant testifies: "All the south Korean army was warned from several weeks ago to be deployed along the 38th Parallel."

On June 11, the south Korean army was ordered to be on a full alert.

In June 1950 then U.S. Secretary of State Dulles came to south Korea and after inspecting the 38th Parallel, he ordered Syngman Rhee to prepare for an attack against the north.

At that time Dulles bragged to Syngman Rhee that if the "ROK" army held its ground for only two weeks, the U.S. would appeal to the United Nations to make the U.N. mobilize land, naval and air forces.

Truman ordered MacArthur to dispatch the U.S. army to the front, without waiting for a "resolution of the UN Security Council", which was adopted on June 27, and in accordance with the "resolution," the U.S. and its 15 allies swooped upon to crush the two-year-old Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Virtually, the U.S. provoked the Korean War in a planned way to carry out its ambition of world hegemony, its unreasonable "anti-communist policy" and "containment policy" against communism and to solve the political and economic problems after World War II.

U.S. policy after World War II extremely heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula, a point of contact between East and West.

In the late 1940's or just before the outbreak of the war, the Americans were plunged into a terrible financial panic and they were not able to find an escape from the crisis.

Even a U.S. economist admitted, "Without some new step, there was danger that a political and economic crisis might blow up the United States."

Domestically, Truman was bitterly accused of being "soft on communism" as opinion in political circles was increasingly anti-communist as the pro-Taipei forces, headed by Senator MaCarthy, were gaining ground.

Then, what was left for the U.S. to do to reverse or roll back the tide in favour of the Truman doctrine?

Nothing, except to implement the top-secret plan for a Korean crisis.

Americans Militarily, Politically and Morally Defeated

The United States gave a huge amount of military aid to the south Korean armed forces in a bid to "roll back" against socialist forces in Korea. Official documents of the U.S. government show that the U.S. gave a total amount of $190 billion worth of weapons to the south Korean "regime" in 1949 alone.

The U.S. mobilized for its war efforts in Korea one-third of its army, one-fifth of its air force, most of the Pacific Fleet, a total of 2,000,000 men of its 15 allies and the south Korean army, and the latest combat materials.

Three-year war cost the Americans $20 billion and consumed 73 million tons of war materials, 11 times the war supplies spent in the last Pacific War.

In the Korean War the Americans indiscriminately and mercilessly bombed residential quarters, hospitals and schools in urban and rural areas.

(To be continued)

'Democracy Must Be Restored', Says Kim Dae Jung

Mr. Kim Dae Jung, former presidential candidate who is now in exile in the U.S. held an interview with "Grobe and Mail (Canadian newspaper).

In this interview he stressed the urgent necessity to restore democracy in south Korea, and his firm will to fight for genuine democracy.

Following are excerpts from the "Grobe and Mail", May 25 issue:

Kim Dae-jung is to South Korea what Benigno Aquino was to the Philippines.

Both men were jailed, sentenced to death and finally went into exile for advocating the freedom to write, speak, assemble and vote. As Mr. Aquino once did, Mr. Kim now organizes opposition to his country's dictatorship from a comfortable but temporary post at Harvard University.

The difference between them is that Mr. Aquino is dead, cut down by gunfire last August as he disembarked from a plane in Manila, whereas Mr. Kim remains a threat to South Korean President Chun Doo-hwan.

But Mr. Kim, 58, plans to court yet another jail term, or worse, by returning to South Korea before the end of the year.

"I must go back, because I want to stay with my people," he said in an interview. "Even though I may be put in prison, I can still convey my message – through my colleagues and through other groups, including my family."

A 20-year jail sentence for anti-government activities, which began in 1980, was merely suspended 17 months ago when Mr. Kim was released after pressure from the United States and other countries.

He has survived other prison terms, a kidnapping by South Korean agents and what he describes as several assassination attempts – including a traffic accident that left his legs and hips permanently damaged.

Asked whether he fears a fate similar to Mr. Aquino's, Mr. Kim said simply: "I hope not."

But he adds that South Korean intelligence agents have told his friends he will be thrown back in jail if he dares to set foot in his own country again.

Whereas Mr. Aquino was a flamboyant operator with a taste for rough-and-tumble politics, Mr. Kim is a religious, introspective man who is morally offended by South Korea's sacrifice of democratic rights for economic progress.

He smiles rarely, and the impression of a formal, reserved nature is heightened by his disability. He walks somewhat stiffly, often using a cane, and sits erect, unable to cross his legs or use a soft chair.

"If we are to achieve the real goal of economic development, to make people happy, democracy is essential," he said. "And to realize strong national security, democracy is essential. Only when our people achieve democracy will they give broader support to their government."

Mr. Chun, formerly an army general, seized power in coup in December, 1979. His status as President has since been ratified by delegates to a popular assembly, but several political parties were banned and many politicians were in jail when it was elected. Many aspects of martial law, including tight press censorship, remain in effect.

Mr. Kim urges the Western powers, whose support is crucial to South Korea, to chastize the Chun regime publicly for failing to give South Koreans the political freedoms their own citizens enjoy. "You should openly disclose your support of democracy if you really support democracy," he says. "Quiet diplomacy is not perfect. You can practice open diplomacy and quiet diplomacy concurrently."

As for Canada, which has sold several nuclear reactors to South Korea, Mr. Kim said he would not ask a foreign country to refrain from doing business with South Korea. "We only ask your Government the same thing I ask America: please pay your major attention to the people's will. The Korean people will never endure for a long time under such a dictatorial Government."

His South Korean passport restricts his travel to the United States, but he plans to speak to Korean Canadians in Buffalo, N.Y., tomorrow.

There are other leading figures in the South Korean opposition movement, but none seems to inspire the same passion among supporters as Mr. Kim.

Largely in protest against his arrest in May, 1980, more than 200,000 people raided armories and seized the provincial headquarters in the southern city of Kwangju. Troops and police put down the student-led revolt, killing at least 260 people.

Even though he was behind bars at the time and his alleged co-conspirators recanted their confessions, Mr. Kim was sentenced to death for inciting the rebellion. After worldwide protests, the sentence was reduced to life imprisonment and then to 20 years. His release in December, 1982, was touted by the Reagan Administration as a victory for the kind of quiet diplomacy which he says is not enough.

Students, who with the church community form the basis of Mr. Kim's support, remain in the vanguard of the South Korean opposition. More than 100 policemen and students were injured in demonstrations at dozens of universities and colleges last Friday (May 18) to mark the anniversary of the Kwangju revolt.

Mr. Kim says he understands why some students, frustrated by their inability to deal peacefully with Government repression, are turning to more radical tactics, but he says he has always counselled passive resistance. He traces his career as a moderate democrat back to his days as a soldier during the Korean war, when he was sentenced to die before a Communist firing squad, but escaped just before the scheduled execution.

He had risen from clerk to owner of a shipping company and entered politics in 1954. In 1971, he lost a presidential election to General Park Chung-hee, but won 45 per cent of the vote. Not long after the campaign, a 14-ton truck slammed into Mr. Kim's car and one following behind him, killing three occupants of the second car and leaving Mr. Kim with his leg and hip disability. He maintains that the truck was driven by Government agents out to kill him.

In 1973, while visiting Japan, he was kidnapped by Korean intelligence agents and taken in a speedboat back to South Korea, where he was placed under house arrest. Three years later, he was jailed for joining other opposition figures in a public call for democracy. He was released in 1979.

He argues that democracy would help multinational companies operate free of the corruption that is a permanent feature of business-Government relations there. "In South Korea, the democratic forces have a very moderate goal: a parliamentary system, a free econonomic system, social stability. . . . Under a democratic system you can't get profiteering, high temporary profits, but you can expect long-lasting, healthy economic interest.

"As a result of supporting dictatorial government, you (the United States) lost all your investment in China, in Cuba, in Nicaragua. Why do you want to do the same thing in South Korea?

As one of South Korea's seven million Christians and 1.7 million Roman Catholics, Mr. Kim was pleased to hear the Pope call earlier this month for a "more human society" when he visited.

"The majority of Catholics have kept silent," he said. "But this time, the Pope insisted that the Catholic Church must pay its decisive attention to the oppressed."

Dissidents Oppose Nuclear Deployment in South Korea — Today's Democratic National Declaration (Document) —

A group of south Korean dissidents, the Quaker leader Ham Suk Hon, former Dong-A Ilbo editor Song Geon Ho and other 21 human rights campaigners, scholars, Christian ministers and former journalists issued a statement calling for democracy on May 16. Follows the full text of the statement.

When we observe various affairs today in the 4th year under the so-called May 17 state of the present regime which succeeded the Yushin system of the '70s, we deeply feel the spread of contradictions from the lack of democratization and the paralysis of the people's lives due to the hardening of our country's division. These days, the national discord accumulating in every sphere of society, especially the continuous student demonstrations, has increased keen, true understanding for us. These days, we, the democratic opposition camp, have been investigating these events and we want to make clear our convictions in presenting these subjects.

1. The Present Regime Is Exercising Violence

As a result of the people's persistent struggle against the present regime, the government release large numbers of imprisoned students; and studens expelled from the universities, whose number reached over 1,400 in the past 3 years, have again begun to be readmitted. Also, the ban was lifted for hundreds of statespersons prohibitted from participating in politics. The fired laborers of Tae Chang Knitwear in Iri and at Inchon in the movement to abolish the blacklist are becoming more vigorous, but Kim Yong Ja and five others were imprisoned Dec. 21, 1983 on charges of "violence." They were released on the evening of Feb. 1st this year after 41 days of dentention was ended though the struggle of the Blacklist Countermeasures Committee. Meanwhile, the government announced on Dec. 6, 1983 its policy for the reinstatement of 86 dismissed professors.

All this was only due to our struggle, and because of all these results, the present regime is exercising more violence. Since May 17, 1980 the number of students forcibly inducted into the military after being expelled from school in connection with demonstrations totalled 465. These students received not only punishment and disciplining, but were coerced into working as spies against the student movement and at least six of the students have died under suspicious circumstances.

Nevertheless, despite this kind of situation, the regulations for "Leaves of Absence for Guidance" and "Forced Enlistment" continue to exist even now in the universities. The government pretends to be good instead of evil by not sending students to jail, but sends them into the military to "clean up" their attitudes. The Korean National Council of Churches presented a public inquiry dated May 2nd to the Ministry of National Defense about the problem of forced inductions of university students, but the government has yet to give any reply whatsoever.

There are also many instances today of students and professors suffering indiscriminate violence from the police and others. At a peaceful demonstration at Han Shin University on April 19th, 2nd-year theology student, Koh Jong Soo, was blinded and 24 others received serious or lesser injuries. Besides, many of the students participating in the demonstration were bruised being struck by stones thrown by the police which brought such a disaster. Not only that, but the aged president had come out to stop the demonstration and the riot police commander ordered by a megaphone to "Finish them off from the president first." At the same time, several police came and a 3rd-year theology student, Mr. Park, was beaten widely from above as he protected the president by covering him up. Collective violence was inflicted on professors, who had made their social position clear, and barbaric acts were committed before their pupils' eyes.

Recently, one Sogang University student was also blinded at the time of a demonstration. Up to the present, there has not been one reporter reinstated and while the govenment announced reinstatements in the case of dismissed professors, not one of this group has been reinstated at the universities. The story of laborers who are unable to work because of increasing government pressure on enterprises rends our hearts. For example, last March, Park Soon Ae of Sangme Fashion, Chang Yung Sook of Taeyung Textiles and Park Hae Sook of Yungjin Textiles, who had been in the democratic labor union movement at Wuonpoong and were fired, were each dismissed because they had been at Wuonpoong and objected to unjust labor actions. Also Choi Byung Gu, employed at the Chongju Chokwang Clothing company in the sewing machine squad and who earned a full monthly pay of 87,000 won, worked for over three months but was fired unjustly on April 2nd because Choi had recently been connected with the Chongju UIM.

The government, through such devices of legal violence as the Basic Press Law, is pressuring the media to report on the areas of student demonstrations and the movement for democratization and distort their claims.

2. The Violent Regime Stands Against the Nation, Democracy, the People, and Peace,

The violent regime is a regime against the nation. Violence is the weapon of the dictatorship sacrificing the benefit of the nation and scheming only for the profit of the current regime and for that reason is anti-nationalist. One can detect examples of the good of the nation being sacrificed for the maintenance of the current regime in the case of the North-South problem and in the relationship between south Korea and the governments of both Japan and the U.S. In the case of the North-South problem, the dictatorial government has rationalized long-term violent means under the pretext of rising tensions between the North and South. We think that the fact that both the U.S. and Japanese governments maintain south Korea's military regime in the name of security and anti-communism is very regrettable and at the same time, we denounce such policies. Let us combine our strength and solidarity with that of our democratic friends inside both the U.S. and Japan and struggle together to correct such policies by both countries.

The violent regime is undemocratic. The current regime brought itself into existence undemocratically, having deprived the nation's people of their authority, by trampling down the nation's aspirations for democratization, massacring the good citizens of Kwangju, and imprisoning conscientious, democratic statespersons for no reason. The promise of these authorities for a one-term system (no re-election) is fundamentally a ruse. We cannot confirm any evidence that the present regime will honor this promise for a single-term. Promising a single-term system must be something substantial with a structural apparatus for a change of authority according to democratic ways and procedures rather than the formality of changing people. The dogmatic procedures of a one-man rule dispensing benefits is not justice and in itself cannot be a step of progress for democracy. No important persons are still forced by an unjust ban from political action and many political offenders are, indeed, unable to return to politics.

Through bad laws such as the Basic Press Law and the Assembly and Demonstration Law and others, the people's important fundamental rights – the right to know and the right to assemble – are infringed upon every day.

The violent regime is against the people. Being against the people follows from being undemocratic. The dictatorship, in order to repress the people's intent and benefit, does not hesitate to use any kind of violence it can. Again, solutions must be found which best fit laborers' and farmers' problems in the so-called developing countries. The current regime must open up a path by which the wealth is distributed rationally and justly in a constitutional order through making labor unions and farm cooperative unions autonomous.

Finally, the dictatorial regime is against peace. The undemocratic government of the present dictatorship is not independent in its relations with the superpowers. We desire security for south Korea and peace on the Korean peninsula. However, we think that of our goals it is not necessary to station nuclear weapons here. Rather, we think that the critical danger of nuclear war will increase. We express how deplorable we think it is that explanations have not been made regarding the governments of both south Korea and the U.S. stationing nuclear weapons and how nuclear weapons guarantee our true security to get the assent of the people of Korea. We think that an autonomous, democratic government is necessary for solving the problem of nuclear weapons also.

(To be continued)

4th Chongryun Branch PR Activists Meeting Held Here

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) has ended on July 28 in Tokyo a two-day 4th meeting of Chongryun activists in charge of public relations with emphasis on the ideological education and enlisting of young Korean nationals in the Chongryun movement.

The meeting was held 13 years after the last meeting. It was attended by Chairman Han Duk Su, First vice-Chairman Li Jin Gyu and other vice-Chairmen of the Chongryun CSC together with Chongryun activists throughout Japan from Hokkaido, the northernmost island, to Okinawa, the southernmost island of Japan.

The gathering summed up the achievements and experiences in educational work among Korean nationals here according to the teachings of the DPRK President.

Also discussed at the meeting were: the improvement and strengthening of ideological education and activities of workers in charge of public relations; and measures for education and active participation of a large number of young Korean nationals in the Chongryun movement for the fulfillment of the patriotic tasks.

A congratulatory message of President Kim Il Sung sent to the meeting was introduced by Chairman Han Duk Su.

First vice-Chairman Li Jin Gyu made a report to the meeting.

In the two-day meeting 20 activists made reports on their experiences. In their discussions they underlined the fact that ideological educational work should be emphasized in each chapter, in consideration of the present conditions, to which the second and third Korean generation account for a large percentage of Koreans here.

All the speakers expressed their determination to promote the campaign to celebrate the 30th birthday of Chongryun next year.

Awarded at the meeting were exemplary Chongryun activists in their public relations work and compatriots who and chapters which collected a large number of signatures in the five-million signature collection campaign which was launched by Chongryun on March 1 continued until June 25 to oppose U.S. moves to start nuclear war in Korea and to support Pyongyang's three-way talks proposal.

Kim Jung Hae, a head of the Senju chapter of the Arakawa branch, Tokyo, was one of the 20 who made speeches at the meeting.

She gathered 37,725 signatures by herself in the signature collection campaign which was launched by Chongryun on Mar. 1 continued until June 25.

She had been hospitalized injured in a traffic accident. After she left the hospital, she began to join the campaign. At the end of March she collected some 3,000 signatures from Japanese and Koreans.

In order to gather more signatures, she decided to go to Ueno Park. She bought a pass and visited the park every day carrying lunch with her even on windy and rainy days.

One day she asked people of a group to sign. They said nothing and just shooked their heads.

She said to them insistently, "Now the U.S. deploys 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea. In order to prevent a nuclear holocaust in south Korea, there is no alternative but to realize three-way talks."

They finally broke silence and said that they were from south Korea. They again refused to sign.

However, without flinching Mrs. Kim continued to speak, "As my compatriots you should do your efforts not to turn our homeland into a nuclear battlefield. Even if our ideologies and social systems differ, our love for our fatherland is the same..." Mrs. Kim's passionate appeal moved those people from south Korea and they signed their names.

* * *

Main points of First vice-Chairman's speech at the meeting are as follows:

The 4th meeting of Chongryun workers is in session, when President Kim Il Sung's visit to foreign countries is arousing wide international repercussions.

The purpose of the meeting is: according to the instructions contained in the congratulatory message of the President to the meeting, to sum up the achievements of and experiences in Chongryun's ideological work: to improve the work of activists in charge of public relations and promote ideological education work among young Korean compatriots and unite them and compatriots of various strata; and to encourage them in the Chongryun's campaign for the reunification of the homeland.

This meeting is a significant for the movement of Korean nationals here and will be an important occasion to bring about a new turn in the Chongryun's work.

In Chongryun's ideological education work the role of public relations section workers each in charge of five families is great.

They actively participated in study meetings for chapters where they learn the President's thoughts and ideas.

Another achievement they made was to encourage compatriots to carry out tasks put forward by Chongryun.

Photo shows attendants of the 4th Meeting of Chongryun Workers in charge of Public Relations held in Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall on June 27 and 28.

The democratic national rights of Korean nationals have been safeguarded. The campaign calling for a fundamental amendment to the "Alien Registration Law" has been organized, encouraging broad segments of our compatriots to join the campaign. A representative Korean compatriot was the head of the Chongryun Furano chapter of the Asahikawa branch, Hokkaido headquarters. Thanks to his effort, resolutions demanding an amendment to the "law" was adopted in one city, four towns and one village assemblies there.

Efforts widely to make Pyongyang's 3-way talks proposal known to the public have been made. A five-million signature collection campaign was organized and promoted to support Pyongyang's proposal for reunification of the country.

As of June 20, over 6,050,000 signatures were collected. This illustrates the unity of Korean compatriots who are determined to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieve the reunification task.

Work for friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people has been positively conducted. Thus broad sections of the Japanese people are voicing their support for Korea's reunification.

On the basis of these achievements and experiences, a new phase should be opened up in our ideological educational activities, following the President's congratulatory message sent to the meeting.

First, education efforts including those for socialist and patriotic education should be made for all the compatriots. In particular, the second and third generation compatriots account for a large portion of Korean living in Japan. Therefore, it is important to educate them in a socialist and patriotic spirit and inculcate independent national identity in their mind. The "campaign to restore national identity" should be promoted.

Second, the role of public relations section workers should be strengthened.

Third, organizing activities should be promoted for the education of Korean compatriots.

Next year Chongryun will celebrate its 30th birthday. Further efforts should be made to rally broad sections of Korean compatriots around Chongryun and new innovation should be made in fullfilling Chongryun's tasks beginning with that for the reunification of the homeland.

Int'l Workshop on Korea Held in Tokyo

"Int'l Surroundings for Peaceful Solution of Korean Problem"

Prof. Seki Hiroharu at the University of Tokyo

Follow highlights of a speech by Prof. Seki Hiroharu at the University of Tokyo titled "International Surroundings for a Peaceful Solution of the Korean Problem." His speech was made at the International Workshop on Korea held on May 19 in Tokyo with some 50 attendants from 17 countries:

Prof. Seki stated his view on the historical development of the Korean problem.

Referring to the partition of Korea, he said for almost 40 years the separation of north and south Korea has remained an international problem.

He said that in 1977, when it appeared that the Carter administration might be looking for a solution of the Korean problem, he made a new proposal in a paper presented to the U.S.-Japan conference in Washington D.C. to solve the Korean problem in therms of a kind of Finlandization of north Korea and Finlandization of south Korea.

Touching upon the revival of the cold war, Mr. Seki said: ... the Reagan administration started a big military build-up. Detente totally collapsed. On such an international atmosphere the solution of the Korean problem became even more difficult than during the first cold war period. However, in spite of the conflict formation process as symbolized by, the intensifying nuclear arms race, Reagan's restart of the cold war has created serious repercussions from every part of the world.

Mr. Seki mentioned the solution of the Korean problem as one of the most salient marginal factors for the development of the world in the theoretical framework of international transformation process.

He said:

First, it must be pointed out that the Korean War become a symbolic turning point which led to the opening of the first cold war and that the cold war was revived without solving the Korean problem even in the early detente period. In a symbolic sense this has become the most serious factor in the current global conflict formation process.

The speaker, saying that secondly, the U.S. resolved the China problem during the Nixon-Kissinger era, continued ". . . reducted tension in East Asia did not extend to the Korean Peninsula because of the weakness of Kissinger's approach."

In the context of Kissinger's tripartite power diplomacy, the Korean problem was thought to be a peripheral one and the dynamics of power politics necessarily tended to worsen any peripheral problem so long as it remained unresolved.

Thirdly, the Korean Peninsula was one of the symbolic victims of the intrinsic characteristics of power politics not only in the origin of the Korean war but also in the case of Kissinger's diplomacy. Furthermore, the Korean confrontation continues to be a marginal salient cause of the regional arms race in Northeast Asia, which in turn tends to accelerate the global conflict formation process, tends to be accelerated. It was surely one of the causes of reopening of the cold war in East Asia. In this sense the solution of the Korean problem is the prime requisite for global demilitarization, denuclearization. Without the settlement of the Korean problem, the next stage of true global development cannot be initiated nor can a new international order be realized.

The speaker said:

Fourth, the Korean problem was from the beginning a so-called north-south conflict in a global setting, different from the so-called East-West conflict exemplified in the German case.

Even though both the Korean case and German case seemed to have the same characteristics in several points, the elements of the north-south conflict in Korea were not examined during the cold war period. It was after the middle of the 70s that both north Korea and south Korea expressed their strong desire to become formal members of the non-aligned nation. North Korea was accepted because foreign troops were not stationed there.

Referring to the fact that south Korea was not accepted by the non-aligned group of countries because U.S. troops were still stationed there with nuclear weapons, he said:

Thus in the global transformation of the Korean problem, the characteristics of the north-south problems in the global setting are become more and more important.

Fifthly, he said, the militarization of Northeast Asia is developing in a special pattern of time-lag relations among the U.S., Japan and south Korea. This transnational militarization process is weli illustrated by the progress in the first U.S.-Korea military coopeartion.

Then U.S.-Japan military cooperation was established followed by Japan-Korea military cooperation and finally U.S.-Japan-Korea military cooperation were formed.

In this situation, he continued, without solution of the Korean problem, Japan, in spite of its policy under the peace constitution, is being forced to be remilitarized itself.

Sixth, the Korean problem embodied many of the intrinsic characteristics of the peripheral as well as central dynamics of the Westphalian international system.

Removing the sources of conflict from Korea could become the best model for conflict resolution in the present global transformation process, because such causes of conflict are prevalent in the peripheral areas of the world. In a structural sense, removing the sources of conflict is not an easy task especially in case of protracted conflict.

Japan was the most important case of conflict in Korea during its occupation of Korea in 1911-1945 and continued to be one, particularly after 1965 when Japan decided to recognize only south Korea and not north Korea.

Mr. Seki, pointing out that ". . . because of U.S. pressure on Japan to take on a greater share of the military burden," he said the meaning of political burden "seems to be still ambiguous in terms of the theory of international politics."

He further said: As a result, Japanese policy operates on a double track. The first track is an increase in the military budget which resulted in deteriorating international relations in Northeast Asia, and the second track is to increase economic cooperation with developing countries in the Third World which should have resulted in decreased international tension. However, it should be noted here that even the latter track tends to force Japan to support the strategic pivotal areas for America to strengthen its military capability. This resulted in an accelerated arms race in that region in the global transformation process. This may be the most serious problems to Japan in order to create an alternative peace policy. Japan cannot walk on a double track. Japan should develop global policy independent of Pentagon-influenced U.S. foreign policy.

The Korean problem can be analyzed in the flamework of the making of a new international order. It was surely a product of the cold war in the global transformation process in that it was not solved. It was expected to be solved in the formation of detente period in the middle of the 70s. But even though the China problem was solved in the detente formation process, the Korean problem was not be solved and the reopening of a new cold war made the solution of the Korean problem more difficult than it was during the period of the original cold war.

In this sense, the Korean problem has been also a product of the intrinsic characteristics of power dynamics in the contemporary international system.

Referring to the fact that already in the Northern European countries constituted an informal co-existence area, which derived from the tension reduction between the countries of the NATO and the countries of the Warsaw Pact, Mr. Seki said that but in Asia no single country could perform the role of Nordic countries in Europe and Japan is not in a position to do so as a government.

Mr. Seki continued.

Mr. Reagan tried to have a new relationship with China because of Reagan's difficulty to talk with the Soviet Union and the coming presidential election.

Saying that Japan is offered an opportunity to follow a new foreign policy, independent of Reagan's policy, Mr. Seki urged that now in the time for a non-governmental organization to take the initiative for the solution of Korean problem.

Cause of Danger of War Must Be Removed: Former S. Korean Offical

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are excerpts from a statement by Mr. Channing Liem, former south Korean ambassador to the United Nations, before the Platform Committee of the Democratic Party of the United States. He made this statement in May this year. Mr. Liem is now the Chairman of an organization called the Democratic Koreans in Americas United.

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before the Democratic Party's Platform Committee. Since, for better or worse, the United States is deeply involved in Korea, the state of Korea is inextricably bound with that of America. Peace and prosperity in Korea mean peace and well-being for America. Repression and unrest in Korea spell trouble for Americans. You, members of this Committee, hold in your hands the power to enlighten the American people with the truth about Korea and to see to it that they vote into their this year those men and women who will pursue policies designed to serve the best interest of the United States as well as Korea.

What is the state of Korea, or of south Korea, to be more precise, where the United States exercises dominant influence? It is not good, to say the least. There, to begin with, human rights are all but a myth. Violation of basic freedoms which the American people take for granted is so egregious and the examples of it so numerous that it is impossible to even catalogue them. Some foreign observers shrug it off, saying "How many nations are there in the world that are above reproach regarding human rights?" But can we afford to be so smug when a tiny percentage of the people are multimillionaires many times over while the rest are forced into hunger, when sweatshop workers are denied the right to collective bargain, and unemployment benefits are a pie in the sky; when the mandatory retirement age for most wage earners is 55 – the prime of a person's life – yet they have neither savings nor social security payments to rely on; when the press and media are under tight censorship, and academic freedom is non-existent; when the preacher cannot preach according to the dictates of his conscience? I note large American corporation executives squirming under the glare of the press and media revealing their last year's incomes which amounted to as much as thirteen million dollars. Exorbitant they indeed were; however, they seem modest when compared to the incomes of wealthy Koreans. Several years ago I saw in a Korean newspaper a list of the previous year's incomes of wealthy Koreans, which showed that one man whose name I could not recognize had made $20 million! Not bad for him. Or is it? That this cannot go on without causing upheaval in south Korea is obvious.

I wish, however, to draw your attention to something which is immensely more ominous and urgent. That is the danger of another Korean War – a war which may well escalate into a nuclear holocaust spreading far beyond the Korean Peninsula. This is an alarming probability, and the irony of it is that we have known about it for years.

Nine years ago, The New York Times editorially declared: "Divided Korea is the tinder box of Asia, with massive armies of the Communist North and U.S.-backed South facing each other across the 38th parallel." Today the tinder box is nearing explosion. The armies of both sides are larger than ever before. They are armed to the teeth. There is, moreover, a huge stockpile of American nuclear weapons in south Korea, which is so loosely guarded that, according to some ex-U.S. servicemen, they may easily fall into wrong hands. Additionally, the Seoul Government is believed to be on the threshold of manufacturing nuclear weapons of its own. Is it reasonable that Pyongyang does not know about this? Can it be assumed that the north Korean authorities have not taken counter-measures?

Adding to the alarming developments is the intensification of mutual recrimination between the north and south since last summer. It began with the Soviet shooting down of a south Korean civilian airliner over a Soviet air space killing all its passengers. Seoul was understandably outraged by this and staged mammoth demonstrations against the apparently wanton behavior of the Russians. Although the angry reaction was directed against the Soviets, Seoul's heated denunciations against the action labeling it as "Communist barbarity," coupled with a call for redoubled vigilance against the North, made it clear that the Seoul authorities were intent on using the incident as a pretext of a propaganda campaign against Pyongyang.

What must be done to keep Korea from the brink of war? The cause of the danger must be removed. The cause, as The New York Times pointed out long ago, is divided Korea. This was, as you know, never intended as the permanent policy of either the United States or any of the allies. The Korean people were, and are, dead set against it. At the time of Japan's surrender, President Truman announced that the division was only a temporary means of expediting surrender of the Japanese forces stationed in Korea.

However, once the country was partitioned, the Korean Peninsula was sucked into the gathering storm of the cold war, and what was intended as a temporary expediency has developed into a fixed policy of the United States. But, in spite of its strenuous efforts to utilize the divided Korea in waging the cold war, the United States has found it more a liability than an asset. The reasons are obvious. In spite of certain affinities between Koreans and Americans, there are basic interests which set them apart. First, Korea is a compact nation which for over 1,300 years has existed as an undivided home for homogeneous people, and with the exception of Japan's 35-year rule, the Koreans have never been wholely conquered by any alien power. Secondly, as a distinctive and cohesive race, the Koreans speak the same language and their cultural characteristics, though influenced by Chinese, are unique and are cherished by them. Thirdly and most important of all, the Koreans are economically interdependent and find that no amount of benefits accruing from dependence on foreign powers is comparable to those available in their unified country.

Consequently, the desire for reunification of Korea is indelibly imbedded in the hearts of the Korean people. There are some among them, it is true, who find it tempting to leave the well enough alone but they are a small minority who place their momentary gain ahead of their long term interests. They, too, concede that ultimately Korea must be reunited. The desire of the north Koreans for Korea's unification is just as strong.

Therefore, any attempt by any foreign or domestic interests to thwart the will of the Korean people will only result in the ignition of the tinder box.

Fortunately, too, recently President Kim, realizing the catastrophic consequences of war, has accepted the proposal by Seoul and Washington by proposing the conference of the three parties directly involved in the question of war or peace in the Korean Peninsula. This is welcomed by many nations, including the People's Republic of China and U.S.S.R. All knowledgeable students of the East Asian affairs hail it. The Reagan administration is ambivalent, accepting the proposal in principle yet dragging its feet on the ground that Seoul is balking. This buck passing can only be viewed as a subtle device to hang onto the status quo. They must know that, as all good things come to an end sooner or later, the state of things on the Korean Peninsula will also end either in peaceful resolution by first transforming the existing uneasy truce agreement into a peace treaty and, next, encouraging the leaders of the two sides to effect peaceful unification or in a war of destruction of all through nonaction.

> *"I wish . . . . . to draw your attention to something which is immensely more ominous and urgent. That is the danger of another Korean War – a war which may well escalate into a nuclear holocaust spreading far beyond the Korean Peninsula. This is an alarming probability, and the irony of it is that we have known about it for years.*
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(Continued on page 1)

His car passed through the Songpyong Street, where workers of the Chongjin Shipyard and fishermen standing in rows sent up enthusiastic cheers and stopped for a while at the Songpyong Station Plaza crowded with beautifully dressed artistes dancing to the tune of "Song of wishes to the leader."

That moment, stormy cheers burst forth and flowers rolled in waves in the plaza.

Actresses presented President Kim Il Sung with fragrant flowers and wished him a long life.

He thanked them for this and posed for a photograph with them.

Amid the playing of the welcome music, President Kim Il Sung with a smile on his face waved to the cheering crowds letting fly thousands of balloons.

People danced a floral basket dance and an azalea dance in the plaza and "Song of General Kim Il Sung" reverberated far and wide on the street.

When the car carrying President Kim Il Sung entered the Kim Chaek Iron Works District, threading its way through the waves of welcome cheers, the steel-makers who have always invariably upheld our Party sent up enthusiastic cheers of hurrah, overwhelmed with emotions and joy at seeing him again.

Mr. President waved to the enthusiastically cheering steel-makers, passing before them.

The cheers of hurrah grew louder and thousands of rubber balloons soared up to decorate the skies with flower patterns.

Thousands of furnacemen who had rushed there from the furnaces at which they had been producing steel, keen to give joy to the Korean leader returning from his successful foreign trip, warmly welcomed him, loudly singing the song of "May of victory" with the tapping rhythm lightly held in their hands.

As his car pulled into the Namchongjin Street where modern dwelling houses were standing in rows, several thousand People's Army soldiers who are defending the socialist homeland as firm as a rock, greeted him with enthusiastical cheers of hurrah.

While the cheers of hurrah they shouted from the bottom of their hearts in reverence for him grew louder, the car threaded its way through the street where picture boards carrying the earnest will of our people to achieve the cause of national reunification in our generation without fail were put up.

Along the route farmers on the outskirts of the city incited an atmosphere of welcome by dancing a merry peasant dance, while the cheers of crowds were rising to a higher tide.

Meanwhile, Rodong Sinmun on July 1 frontpaged a portrait of Mr. President under the blockletter title "Warm Welcome to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Returning Home from His Successful Tour of the Soviet Union and Other European Socialist Countries."

It carried an editorial titled "Epochal Event in Providing a New Milestone in the History of Friendship and Solidarity" in connection with the return home of President Kim Il Sung from successful official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries.

The daily opened the second and third pages under the bannerline title "Visit of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Fraternal Socialist Countries Is a Historical Event Which Powerfully Demonstrated the Friendship and Unity with Their Peoples" and carried photographs he posed for with K.U. Chernenko, Erich Honecker, Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu, photographs showing his talks with comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski, Veselin Djuranovic and Dragoslav Markovic, a photograph of President Kim Il Sung meeting with Gustav Husak and a photograph showing his conversation with Todor Zhivkov.

Pyongyang Claims Threat From South

The WPK newspaper Rodong Sinmun June 30 in a semi-monthly review of the south Korean situation says what draws attention in the south Korean situation is that with June 25 as an occasion the war moves of the U.S. and south Korea have been intensified as never before.

The Chon Du Hwan group has ceaselessly committed war exercises and military provocations, maliciously inciting the consciousness of north-south confrontation, the paper notes, and says:

The Chon Du Hwan group held a "meeting for anti-communist rearming" and incited confrontation, praising those whom it put up to take the lead in the anti-communist racket.

In his "talk" issued on the occasion of June 25 the defence minister, while spreading lies distorting the truth of the breakout of the Korean War, clamoured about the "increase of war capacity" for "decisive predominance" over the north and the "democratic justice party", a private political party of Chon Du Hwan, in a "statement" made public in connection with June 25 put stress on the "establishment of security posture", maliciously slandering our proposal for tripartite talks.

The venal publications of south Korea also took part with greater zeal in the anti-communist propaganda.

The navy's "combined mobile exercises" for coping with someone's "infiltration" were frantically staged for five days on end in the vast area of the west and south seas and a "combined operation of ground forces" and a "joint exercise" with the air force took place at a unit of the ground force.

The armed provocations of the south Korean army against us numbered several in June alone.

While crying for "strategic manoeuvrability", the U.S. tries to reorganize a light infantry division of over 19,000 strong in south Korea and move a base of strategic fighter-bombers from Guam island to Korea. Nuclear aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines of the U.S. are frequenting Chinhae, Pusan and other ports of south Korea.

The adventurous military actions of the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan group are deliberate ones leading the situation of our country to the brink of war.

Although the U.S. and its stooges are clamouring about the "threat of southward invasion", the reality shows that only northward invasion from the south is daily growing.

Their feverish anti-communist, war rackets with June 25 as an occasion are aimed at justifying their aggressive war preparations by creating the tensity of the situation and stifling the south Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy by binding them more tightly to the military fascist order. It is also a wicked trick to put down the loud voices of the people within and without actively supporting and welcoming Pyongyang's peaceloving proposal for tripartite talks.

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